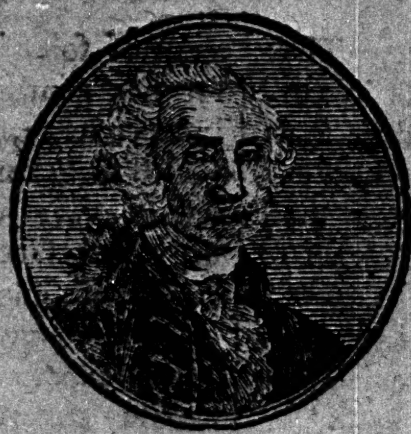


Alexandria
AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser
INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1862.

[No. 430.]

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in bls. | Soap in boxes,
Cherry Bounce in | Candles do.
barrels. | Chocolate do.
Sugar in bls. | Hyfonkin Tea in
cans, | chests.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are

Chintzes, | Calicoes,
Bombazets, | Chintz Shawls,
Durants, | Flag Handkerfs.
Calimancoes, | Check do.
German Dowlas, | Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheetings, | Threads & Tapes.

Like-wise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.
THOMAS MOORE,
April 28. Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
sorted.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburges,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Mullin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

April 28. Vendue-Master.

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

March 20. Prince street.

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
in the Bill for repealing the late Judi-
ciary Act.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburges,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Illof May, and
Cadiz SALT.
December 25.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and
consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and raven Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig Little Sally, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or
26 years of age—accustomed to house
work and waiting at table—being strong
and active he may be otherwise employed
at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply
to the printers.
March 29. d

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper
Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 dif-
ferent patterns with elegant borders.
April 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,
A QUANTITY OF
Double Gloucester Cheese,
FRESH FRUIT
of almost every description, and a general
assortment of groceries.
ABEL WILLS.
April 15. d

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,
Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a
cargo of excellent
SALT
For the Fisheries.
ALSO, A FEW
Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate
terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable
in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.
The ship will take in freight for Liver-
pool.
R. T. HOOE, & Co.
April 8. d

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE term of copartnership existing un-
der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and
Co. will expire by contract on the first
day of next April: all those indebted
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and
pay their balances, and such as have claims
against said firm will please present them
for settlement.
JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends, that he purposes carrying on
business, as usual, in the same place, and
will be thankful for a continuance of their
custom.
JAMES RUSSELL.
March 11. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLS.
Jan. 11. d
Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick
House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets,
with every convenience thereto belonging.
Possession may be had immediately. En-
quire of the printers.
April 14. d2w

I have just received and offer
for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS
in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—
also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.
W. HODGSON.
April 7. d

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, in
Fairfax county, early in January last, an
old brown Cow, white under her belly,
upon her rump and shoulder white spots,
her right ear cropped, & a hole in her left
ear. She will be delivered to the owner,
upon proving property and paying charges.
PHILIP R. FENDALL.
April 22. d6t

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels
Turk's Island Salt,
and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which
part is old, and fit for immediate use.
Also, a few hhd's. Molasses.
April 21. d7t

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
At public Auction, on the premises, on
Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve
o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground,
situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of
which lot several divisions are made for
house lots to accommodate purchasers, a
plan of which will be shewn on the day of
sale. One fourth of the money it is ex-
pected will be paid down, the balance in
twelve months, with interest; Also, se-
curity therefor will be taken by a deed of
trust on the property, and the lots so pur-
chased will be then conveyed by good
deeds, by
DAVID HENLEY.
April 24. d

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,
THE GLOSSER:
A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of
Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.
Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.
Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And
an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the
Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr.
John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.
April 24. d

FOR SALE,

At Cottom and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,
THE GLOSSER:
Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Cho-
tank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.
Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill.
April 24. d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!
JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,
OBSERVATIONS
AND
DOCUMENTS,
Relative to a Calumny circulated
By JOHN BROWN,
A member of the Senate of the United
States, from Kentucky,
To the prejudice of
ELISHA I. HALL,
of Frederick county, Virginia.
April 24. d

Cash given for rags.

Mechanic Relief Society.

Anniversary Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the
Mechanic Relief Society, will be held on
Saturday next, May 1, at the Council
Chamber, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Punctual attendance is requested.

J. V. THOMAS,

April 27. Secretary.

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at
the lower end of Prince street,
15 jars best quality Tamarinds,
And a quantity of
Fresh Limes and Lemons.
April 27. d

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on
Monday the 17th day of May next, if
fair, if not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
Credit of 6 and 12 months,
upon notes with approved indorsers, ne-
gotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kit-
chen and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in those divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN JANNEY

JOHN DUNLAP,

April 16. Com'rs. d34t

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of foal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyfon Tea,
For sale by
J. GARDNER LADD.
March 16. d.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end
of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the
best

CHINA ORANGES.

THO. SIMMS.
April 3. d

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by
the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,
First and second quality James River
Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams,
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front
on Water Street, next door to Major
Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House
on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Crufe.
3d mo. 1.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 26.

The bill repealing several acts in relation to the establishment of a mint, was read a third time, and passed.

Also a bill making appropriations for the civil government for the year 1802.

An amendment (chiefly explanatory) to the bill for the redemption of the whole of the public debt was received from the senate, and agreed to by the house. This bill therefore only requires the signature of the President to be a law.

A memorial was received from citizens of Washington, praying that the act "for incorporating the city of Washington," may be passed into a law.

The house took up said bill, read it twice, agreed to it, and ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, stating that the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States had concurred with commissioners on the part of the state of Georgia, in certain terms of amicable adjustment of the limits of said state, &c. subject to ratification within six months.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had rejected the bill for abolishing the mint; and that they had passed the bill for abolishing the board of commissioners of the city of Washington, &c. with certain amendments.

A message was received from the senate informing the house, that they had agreed to all the amendments made by the house to the bill "to amend the judicial system of the United States" excepting one, viz. that which struck out the section that transferred the nomination of commissioners of bankruptcy from the district judges to the President on which they insist.

Mr. Giles moved that the house should recede from the amendment.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Taliaferro, Elmendorf, Holland, S. Smith, and Mitchell, and opposed by Messrs. Bayard, Grifwold, Goddard and Mott.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried—Yeas 45—Nays 27.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the bill abolishing the board of commissioners of the city of Washington, &c.

One of these amendments contained a number of distinct sections for establishing a company for cutting a canal to unite the main Potomac with the Eastern branch thereof. Committed.

TUESDAY, April 27.

The bill to incorporate the city of Washington was read a third time and passed.

Mr. S. Smith presented a bill to revive and continue in force, an act to provide for the establishment of trading houses with the Indian tribes, which was read twice and ordered to a third reading to day.

Dr. Mitchell from the committee, appointed on so much of the President's message as relates to naval stores, &c. made a further report.

The report concludes as follows:

"The committee find that prior to the 4th of March 1801, the sum of one hundred and ninety nine thousand and thirty dollars, and 92 cents, have been expended in purchasing Navy Yards and making improvements upon them, without any law authorizing the purchase, or any appropriation of money, either for purchase or improvements."

The amendments of the senate to the bill for the relief of the widows and children of the officers lost in the Pickering and Insurgent, &c. were taken into consideration and agreed to.

These amendments reduce the allowance made by the bill of the house to four months pay.

In the Senate of the United States. April 26th, 1802.

A BILL

Additional to, and amendatory of, an act entitled, "An act concerning the District of Columbia."

[Read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America, in Congress assembled. That the district court of the county of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, shall have power to proceed in all chancery causes which now are, or hereafter shall be instituted before it, in which either of the parties reside without the said territory, in the same way that non-residents are proceeded against in the supreme court of chancery in the state of Maryland.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district court of the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, shall have power to proceed in all chancery causes which now are, or hereafter shall be instituted before it, in which either of the parties are non-residents of said district of Columbia, in the same way, and under the same regulations observed by the high court of chancery in the state of Virginia, in proceeding against non-residents.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the courts for the counties of Alexandria and Washington shall hereafter be holden at the periods following, to wit: for the county of Alexandria, on the fourth Monday of June and November, and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of July and December, in each year, and the said courts are hereby invested with the same power of holding adjourned sessions that are exercised by the courts of Maryland.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no person resident within the United States, shall be held to bail for any action brought against him in the courts of the district of Columbia, who shall not have been resident two months in the said district, unless the cause of action shall have originated therein.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall hereafter issue on any judgment rendered by a single magistrate, or in any case where the judgment, exclusive of costs, shall not exceed twenty dollars.

Sec. 6. This act shall commence, and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The late convention agreed on between Lord Hawkebury and Mr. King, on the 8th Jan. 1802, is a most important event, as it relates at once to the government and the citizens of the United States, and will ever remain a recorded proof of the pre-eminent talents, address and patriotism of the American negotiator. In this point of view, it is said, the matter has been presented by our Minister at Paris, in a private letter to a friend in this place. Without doubt Mr. King had many and very formidable "difficulties" to overcome. Had the commissioners, under the 6th article of Mr. Jay's Treaty, succeeded in carrying into effect their construction of that article, the United States would have been subject to a debt of more than a million sterling: this Mr. King has, by fair negotiation, been able to reduce to the specific sum of £. 600,000. On the other hand, very serious difficulties arose in regard to the execution of the 7th article—The Board of Commissioners, under this article, (a majority of whom are Americans) claimed the right of revising the decisions of the High Court of Appeals in prize causes, and of giving relief to American claimants in cases where, in their judgment, it had either been denied or partially granted by the British Court of Appeals.

To the mind of an English jurist, who had been accustomed to look with the highest reverence to this august Tribunal, (a tribunal that for ages has been in the practice of prescribing the rules of maritime law to Europe) it was not a pleasant circumstance, to behold the decisions of the Lords Commissioners of Appeals, examined, reversed, and declared contrary to the laws of nations, by a board of gentlemen, a majority of whom were foreigners. It is a matter of no great surprize, therefore, that serious "difficulties" should have arisen on this ground, and produced the suspension of proceedings which arrested the settlement of the American claims.

Another serious obstacle which opposed the execution of the 7th article was, the amount of sterling money which the British government would probably have to refund to the American claimants, without any rational prospect of being reimbursed from the captors who had seized and squandered the American property.—Engaged in a war with the most powerful nation in the world—contending not for a small district of country, or for an infringe-

ment of some inferior national right—but for her constitution, her commerce, her independence, Great Britain was compelled to strain every sinew, to avail herself of every resource, to oppose with energy and success the designs of her most inveterate enemy.

While engaged in such a contest, it was to be expected that the British Cabinet, would procrastinate the adjustment of claims which threatened their treasury with the demand of a sum then indispensably necessary for the pressing emergencies of the existing war.

Yet all these "difficulties," notwithstanding, our Minister at London, by his address, his influence (resulting from his known talents and character) and by a resolute perseverance in a line of policy, the true aim of which was his country's good, has accomplished an object, which, while it settles a national dispute—while it closes the only breach which divided us from our natural friends, (the British nation) promises to restore to our suffering merchants, property to a large amount, of which they have long—too long, been deprived.

The issue of this important business unavoidably leads our attention to the fate of our claims on the French government. In the one instance a great nation "feeling power but not forgetting right," agrees in a liberal manner to compensate us for our losses—in the other, with one dash of his pen the First Consul of France erases our just claims—refuses to reimburse our merchants for losses to a much greater amount, and sustained under circumstances infinitely more humiliating to our national character.

It is a subject of deep regret, not to the citizens of the United States alone, but to the subjects of the Northern powers, who have been neutral thro' the late war, that the course of justice in the English Courts of Admiralty should be attended with such delays and expense, as amount almost to a denial of justice—yet it is an evil that cannot be remedied, unless thro' the interposition of the British Legislature, or by special convention, as in the case with our own country. It is a matter of regret also, that in cases where a sentence of condemnation in a Vice-Admiralty court is reversed by the High Court of Appeals, and the property condemned is ordered to be restored, that the claimant cannot obtain full compensation for his loss in a British Court of Admiralty. The rule here is in such a case to award the claimant "the nett proceeds of sale, after deducting all costs and expenses"—This, in most cases, operates as a bounty to captors, and is ruin to the neutral—while with the Board of Commissioners, under the 7th article of the treaty of 1794, the rule is to give the full value of the vessel, according to a fair estimate, made by two merchants, one from each side, and the full value of the cargo, according to what it would have brought at the ports of its destination, after deducting freight and expenses.

This appears to be the just and true rule of compensation to the injured claimant, whose property, contrary to the laws of nations, has been unjustly seized and condemned. And altho Great Britain may feel some reluctance in departing from recent precedents, which operates favorably to her own subjects, yet it is to be hoped that her government, animated by that sense of justice which has been its guide in so many cases in which this country has been concerned, will conform to a rule of compensation, founded in equity, and which supported, if not by very late at least by former precedents, on the records of British Courts of justice. But however inconvenient and embarrassing it may be to sufferers by British spoliations, committed since the year 1795, to incur the expense, and be subject to the delays which are unavoidable in the British Court of Appeals; there is some consolation in reflecting that their claims are not *hopeless*, like those on the French government, and that, as half a loaf is better than no bread, their duty and interest enforce the propriety of prosecuting their demands for illegal captures to a final decision before the proper tribunals.

To those early sufferers by British spoliations, whose losses prompted the mission of Mr. Jay to England, it is a matter of real congratulation, that notwithstanding all the untoward aspects which this business has at different periods assumed—notwithstanding the serious difficulties which have hitherto prevented the adjustment of their claims; that finally by the talents, address and perseverance of an able and patriotic minister, a foundation is laid for

procuring them "adequate compensation" for all the losses that have been unjustly sustained. It now only remains that the American claimant should in season furnish full and authentic proofs of his rights and his losses, as the ground for the commissioners to proceed on, in which case his demands will be liquidated on fair and equitable principles, and discharged with punctuality, in sterling money, at the treasury of the British government.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Arrived, ship Mary, Bain, Cowes; brigs Penelope, Merry, Tenerife; Twins, Scott, Falmouth, (Jam.) sch's Union, Lamb, do. Tryal, —, North Carolina; Experiment, Dunn, Philadelphia; Victory, —, Wilmington, N. C. Mary, Spencer, Bermuda; sloops Cato, Darrell, do. Nancy, Thorp, Wilmington, D. Friendship, Richards, Sunbury, N. C.

Portsmouth, (Eng.) March 5.

Arrived, the America, Robinson, from America.

Falmouth, March 3.

Sailed, the American ship Fidelity, Wym, for London.

Arrived, ship Mary, Bain, from Amsterdam, last from Cowes. The Mary put into Cowes in distress in January. On the 11th of that month the sch'r Harmon, Abraham Tower, master, arrived at New Diep in 43 days from Boston. March 30, in lat. 42. long. 35, spoke the English ship George, out 24 days from Greenland, bound to New York. April 9, in lat. 39, long. 53, spoke sch'r Aurora, bound from Norfolk to Amsterdam, out 14 days. Off the Hook, spoke brig Indultry, Nicholls, out 36 hours from N. York, bound to Belfast.

Schooner Victory, from Wilmington, N. C. On the 20th carried away her foremast in a gale.

Sch'r Mary, Spencer, from Bermuda. Left there, ship —, Durell, and a sch'r to sail next day for New York.

Sch'r Union, Lamb, from Falmouth, Jam, April 11, spoke brig Sally, from Havana, bound to Boston, out 3 days. Left at Falmouth, the sch'r Rover, from N. Carolina, arrived the day before the Union failed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Extract of a letter received yesterday by the British Packet, in 42 days from Falmouth.

"We do assure you we never saw such a quantity of wheat in Britain at this season of the year, and sales so miserably dull in every market in the Island, and prices daily falling—no wonder that is the case when every other kind of grain is so low—oatmeal 14d to 15d per peck, and rather likely will be lower.—The granaries are prodigiously crowded with grain."

Another letter dated Falmouth, March 7, contains the following: "We have as yet but an uncertain prospect of peace—last night's papers contain votes of Parliament for the continuance of the army establishment for twelve months—and they are fitting out a great number of ships at Portsmouth and elsewhere. The mail is just closing; the capt. of the Packet put up at the same inn and is just going off."

Arrived, sch's Polly, Norris, Cape Francois; Chance, Atkinson, do.

Cleared, ship John Bulkley, Wilton, Cowes; brigs Sally, Barry, Gibraltar; Lack, Gildea, P. Republican; sch'r Flaggon, Clouk Norfolk; Hermon, Spalding, Savannah; Morning Star, Edis, Jamaica; Liberty, Dixon, Barcelona; Two Brothers, Babcock, Richmond; sloop Mary, Smith, Nassau; Prosperity, Pintard, N. York.

Barque Patty, Snell, from hence, arrived at Belfast. Sch'r Betty, Gaston, from hence, at Cowes. Ship Fame, Collins of this port, from St. Domingo, arrived at the Vlie.

The G. Washington frigate, capt. Shaw, 37 days from Gibraltar, and ship Four Friends, Hathaway, from Antigua, with another ship, name unknown, are below.

BALTIMORE, April 27.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois received by the Cordelia, dated 11th April.

"Tobias Lear, esquire, general commercial agent for this island from the United States, had a formal dismissal yesterday from the captain-general of this colony. He will leave this place in few days for the continent, where we should all be happy to follow him."

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

At the close of the Poll in the county of Fairfax yesterday, for representatives in the General Assembly, the votes were

For Fitzhugh	115
West	101
Cutis	68
Stuart	57

THE REWARD OF PATRIOTISM.
Or the practical application of old principles.

It will be remembered what a clamor was raised by the Democrats, because Mr. Adams removed his son as ambassador from the Hague to Berlin. This was done at the particular recommendation of General Washington, who bore testimony to the worth and talents of young Mr. Adams. What a wonderful change, the possession of office and power can operate in the sentiments of some people.

Soon after Gen. Dearborn came to the seat of government, induced no doubt by parental affection, and the desire of having his family about him, he dismissed two clerks in his office for the purpose of introducing his son and son-in-law. Some time afterwards prompted it was supposed, by the desire of rewarding merit, he raised the salaries of some of the upper clerks. Not many months after the resignation of the chief clerk, left that office vacant. The son in law of the secretary, is no doubt a very worthy man, and who shall blame him for providing for his children—the son in law was accordingly preferred. The patriotism and talents of the General have been very handsomely rewarded, having as comfortable a family establishment as need be wished.

Dolls.	
Henry Dearborn, Secretary, at war	4500
Joshua Wingate (his son in law) first clerk	1840
Geo. R. Dearborn (his son) "more or less"	1200
Giving a family salary of 7540 dollars, "more or less."	

We will not pretend that the General has talents sufficient to be secretary at war, but every person must acknowledge, that there is considerable home bred cunning and domestic management in this. But the family affection be it "more or less" of the worthy secretary, did not stop here. He has procured an appointment of post-master, for one of his relations "all along the coast of Maine." One cannot but admire the warmth of affection which characterizes these family arrangements; it glows with a steadiness and brightness which no distance can diminish, no length of time can tarnish. If we cannot address the secretary in the glowing language of Thompson, "tis Heaven to be near thee," we may say, it is a very comfortable thing to be nearly related to thee. *Wash. Fed.*

FRAUD is frequently more successful than force; inasmuch that many a fortress has been taken by stratagem, which it would have been impossible to have taken by storm. The federal constitution, which might prove impregnable to the most violent assaults of open and avowed hostility, is exposed to destruction by insidious efforts to undermine and abolish some of the pillars upon which it rests. This may be effectually done by the encroachments of one branch of the government upon the prerogatives and powers of the other branches.

WASHINGTON foresaw the danger of fatal attempts of this kind, and, in his farewell address, he gave to the people of the United States, the following premonition.

"It is important, (said that venerable man) that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism."

Too well we now perceive the occasion and the necessity of such a monitory lesson. The late doings of the majority of Congress in abolishing a part of the Judiciary, are a melancholy comment on the foregoing paragraph. The federal government consists of three branches or distinct departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The legislative branch has power over the purse, pos-

sessing the exclusive right of money appropriations. The executive branch has the power of the sword. The judiciary has the power neither of the purse nor of the sword: it can neither raise nor appropriate even so much as a single cent of money; it can neither make nor enforce a single law. Therefore, in order to preserve this equally important, but weaker branch, from the destructive encroachments of the stronger branches, and to secure it from such dependence on them as would tend to warp it and to lead to a perversion of judgment, the federal constitution wisely enacts, "That the judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." Unhappily for our country, this constitutional barrier is broken down.—The forebodings of WASHINGTON, on this point, are already realized. Without impeachment—without accusation, or even suspicion of misbehaviour, the office and the salaries of judges have been wrested from them, by a daring encroachment of the legislature. A fatal precedent is thereby established, according to which, the federal judges will be dependant on and controulable by the senate and house of representatives in congress: in the mean time, the constitution has received a deadly wound, that, as there is cause to fear, will never be healed.

One of the Washington "sees." Balance.

From the London Morning Chronicle of March 12.

Three per cent. Cons. March 12, 67, 5-8 falling.

On Wednesday an interview took place between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

It is said that Lord Nelson is to have the chief command of our fleets in the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, Capt. Gore, is preparing at Portsmouth to take out his Lordship, who will proceed to his destination with all possible dispatch. Several more ships of the line and frigates, have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service and to join the Channel fleet.

The critical state of the negotiation still continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further, however, has transpired on the subject, no doubt is entertained that ministers have authorized Marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a speedy issue, so that peace or war will very soon be announced. In the mean time the activity of preparation in all of our ports is unremitting. Although matters are thus suspended, there seems in general to be a considerable confidence that a definitive treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the Definitive Treaty excites a considerable degree of alarm. The liberality of concession in the preliminary Treaty, seems in some measure to take the blame from our ministers; and it is hoped that though inferior arrangements may require time, both parties are too deeply engaged to their respective countries to embroil them again in War, without some very extraordinary cause.

We have received the Paris Journals to the 3d inclusive. They are quite barren of intelligence. They contain no particulars of the plot to which the letters of our correspondent from Paris alludes though the article in the Monitor of the 1st, in our paper in Saturday, shews that some intrigue had been supposed to be going on. Buonaparte will have some trouble to manage the different parties of the Royalists and Jacobins and nothing but his popularity with the bulk of the people, who sigh for tranquility and peace, can support him.

He will likewise find it extremely difficult to prevent the army, while it remains inactive at home, from being tampered with, either by the Royalists or the Jacobins. These circumstances give him no small uneasiness. But, nevertheless, his reputation is now so much associated with the hope of peace, that to deprive the people of that would be to risk his only acknowledged title to power; and expose himself to dangers as real as any that can arise from the claims of discontented generals, or the levity of mercenary legions.

The public curiosity in this country is now wholly directed to the state of the negotiation, and from the great activity in naval equipments, some people are inclined to think that its success is extremely doubtful. It is certain that the utmost

exertion is employed instantly to send a prodigious fleet to sea. A vigorous press has been exerted—a great force has been ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth. Nothing less was to be expected with Lord St. Vincent at the head of the Admiralty;—and if it should be necessary to act, there is not the least doubt that even the ruins of the enemy's navy would be annihilated.

Ministers being the best judges of what is proper to be done in consequence of the late state of the negotiation, known accurately to them only, it may be supposed that these preparations have not been thus ostentatiously displayed till circumstances demanded. Reasoning generally, indeed, it would not be wrong to say that this imposing attitude ought never to be abandoned pending a negotiation. Perhaps indeed it may be said, that it would have been as well, uniformly throughout the negotiation at Amiens, to have spoken a language which all this force was ready to support, because it would have been better that the impression on the enemy should have been uniform than that it should spring from a sudden exertion, that looks more like passion than firmness. It is wiser for a nation to maintain its interests and to attain its objects by producing a general belief of its superiority, than by any abrupt and violent effort to produce a momentary impression. A passionate effort may give rise to an opposite passion, whereas it is a general opinion of strength and force that begets respect.

All this preparation, therefore, would have been highly proper at former periods of the negotiation. It may be necessary now, when perhaps the French government may have started, or contrived to urge, pretensions inconsistent with the spirit of the preliminaries. It is said that the government of this country refuses to recognize Buonaparte as self-elected president of the Italian republic, and we think very properly refuses. If Buonaparte thinks his subjects will espouse his personal quarrel on this occasion, he may be induced to carry things high. It is more probable, however, that the main question will be evaded. Perhaps it is the best way to treat the thing at present, for we believe all good politicians are far from thinking that the present peace on the continent (of important consideration,) can put things in a stable and permanent situation.

It will, however, be for the nations of the continent to decide in the first instance what they will do respecting the Franco-Italian Republic. These things must take their course. With respect to the immediate interest of this country, it is right that an end should be put to that destructive naval armistice which has subsisted since the preliminaries; and that a treaty of peace should be concluded, which will, as far as possible, render its blessings reciprocal. Ministers, it is understood, have demanded a decisive answer from the French government within a short period; and, as Buonaparte cannot place the war on any principle which the French nation would now justify, it is probable he will agree to bring the treaty to a conclusion. To renew the war, that is, to evade a declaration after so much delay, would be to expose the French fleet at sea, while the French would gain none of those possessions which were to be ceded.—If the French government practises evasion, they ought to be treated as they treated the Austrians in the armistices in Germany; that is, we should be right in availing ourselves of the means we possess to reduce them to other sentiments.

It is not just that the treaty should be suspended till the French hear of their success in St. Domingo—till Spain brings home to Cadiz the treasure that has been accumulated in America since the war. These frauds are not to be endured, and the British nation would applaud acts of true vigour, if it should appear that the enemy have been attempting, under the colour of negotiation, to obtain undue advantages.

INGENIOUS DISCOVERY.

St. Aubin, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the tribunate, gives in the Journal of commerce, of the 20th January the following account of *hateau plongeur*, a diving boat lately discovered by Mr. Fulton, an American:—

"I have, says he, just been to inspect the plan and section of a *nautilus*, or diving boat, invented by Mr. Fulton similar to that with which he lately made his curious and interesting experiments at Havre and Brest.

"The diving boat in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provisions enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge 100 feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir for air, which will enable eight men to remain under water for eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat. When she is to dive, the masts and sails are struck.

"In making his experiments at Havre, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but held his boat parallel to the horizon at any given depth. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

"It is not twenty years since all Europe was astonished at the first ascension of men in balloons; perhaps in a few years they will not be less surprised to see a flotilla of diving boats, which on a given signal, shall, to avoid the pursuit of an enemy, plunge under water, and raise again several leagues from the place where they descended!

"The inventions of balloons has hitherto been of no advantage, because no means have been found to direct their course. But if such means could be discovered, what would become of camps, cannon, fortresses, and the whole art of war?

"But if we have not succeeded in steering the balloon, and even were it possible to attain that object, the case is different with the diving boat, which can be conducted under water in the same manner as upon the surface. It has the advantage of sailing like a common boat, and also of diving when it is pursued. With these qualities it is fit for carrying secret orders; to succor a blockaded port, and to examine the force and position of an enemy in their own harbors. These are sure evident benefits which the diving boat at present promises.

"But who can see all the consequences of this discovery, for the improvements of which it is susceptible? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blew up a large boat in the port of Brest; and if by future experiments the same effect could be produced on frigates or ships of the line what will become of maritime wars and will sailors be found to man ships of war when it is a physical certainty, that they may every moment be blown into the air by means of a diving boat against which no human foresight can guard them."

Exorbitant Salaries! This was the weapon which the Knights of Economy so successfully wielded against the federal administration. The many piteous soliloquies pronounced by them over lost cents and mills, gained some credit for sincerity among honest men. When they came into office, therefore, they stood pledged to the country to set about this goodly work of reducing salaries. They had professed to make new and different principles the ground of their administration, and talked as seriously about extravagance and prodigality as a Spartan would over his bowl of black broth. Under their reign we were taught to expect a display of the stern virtues of an honest republican, who loved his country better than money, who like CINCINATUS, or ADAMS, or PICKERING, might be found at the plough. But while their tongues droop manna, all is false and hollow within. Mark that they raise salaries in the first year of *their* Republic: "Then be the judging fiends no more believed That palter with us in a double sense, That keep the word of promise to our ear And break it to our hope."

(Palladium.)

Public Notice.

THE Justices of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, are requested to meet at the court house, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Friday the 7th day of May; and every person who may have claims, which are to be adjusted by the Levy Court, are requested to attend on that day. The accounts are to be stated for such charges as did become due up to the first day of May only.

April 29.

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, a few beautiful PRINTS, ornamented with very handsome gilt frames.—The subject is, **GEN. WASHINGTON**, raised from the tomb, by the poetical and historical genius, assisted by immortality—At his feet America weeping over his arm; on the opposite side an Indian crouched in fury ferrow; in the third ground, the mental virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity.—The likeness is particularly striking.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

April 27.

ALEXANDER SMITH AND SON,

Have just received from Philadelphia, A quantity of—

Bolting Cloths,

OF the latest importation from Europe—which, in addition to their former stock, make a complete assortment, and will be sold on the very lowest terms for cash.

They have also on hand,

Molasses in hogheads,
Whiskey in barrels,
Pork and beef in barrels,
Philadelphia lime,
Soap and candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Sugar in barrels, and
1000 bushels Turk's-Island

SALT, &c. &c.

We continue to select the best FLOUR for family use.

A. S. & SON.

March 27.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkeley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdfon and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me, and I doubt not will be shown by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires Ten Dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE of good character—such an one will meet with good encouragement. Apply to the Printers.

April 16.

By order of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS SCOTT, late of said County deceased, are hereby warned and required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r.
C. T. A.

Georgetown, March 29,

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

By Cottom & Stewart,

Price Fifty Cents.

HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS, For the use of Christians generally, but more particularly adapted to those of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

With the addition of a great number of new Hymns, many of which have never been published before, and others selected from late publications of merit. It is expected this will be found to be a much improved edition of Spiritual Songs, peculiarly calculated for all those whose will is to praise the Great Creator of all things, in the language of a renovated heart or true Christian spirit.

April 8.

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Benner; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowton, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudencia di Jacca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespeare papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Goliath's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader, Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Platter's Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderi; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black inkpowder; Waters by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Foolcap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding.

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

Wanted,

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding business.

April 20.

Sanctioned by the Mayor and Commonalty.

THE subscriber having commenced numbering the houses, and designating the streets in Alexandria, a work previously necessary to the compilation of his Directory, which, as he doubts not but that adequate encouragement will be given by a liberal public, shall contain as great variety of useful subject-matter as any publication of the kind, in any seaport of equal magnitude in the union. In order to effect his plan, and render the work worthy the notice of its patrons, the editor will spare no pains or on his part.

CHAS. H. SIMMONS.

April 23.

Wanted,

ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, delivered at the Eastern Branch Ferry—For which a generous price will be given, if delivered agreeably to a contract to be entered into. Apply to

JAMES O'BRIEN.

City of Washington.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,



MONTALTA,

WILL stand at my stable and be let to mares the present season, at Sixteen Dollars, or Eight Dollars the leap, and Twenty Four Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Half a Dollar, in each instance, to the groom. The money for the leap must be sent with the mares—notes for the season must be sent with the mares also, which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars on or before the last day of July, at which time the season will expire. The season commences on the first day of April. Mares will be fed with grain, if required, at the market price. Good and extensive pasturage gratis. All possible care will be used to guard against accidents and escape, tho' I will not be answerable for either.

MONTALTA was got by Colonel Homes's imported horse Bedford, whose character and pedigree stands so high, both in England and America, as to need no comment from me. His dam, as certified by Daniel Carroll Brent, Esq. of Richland, who bred her, was got by Lindsay's Arabian, her dam was young Selima, her grand dam Mr. William Brent's Ebony, her great grand dam Colonel Taskoe's imported Selima. Ebony's sire was Col. Tayloe's imported Othello. Young Selima's sire was Col. Baylor's imported Fearnought. This blood is also so well known to, and in such high estimation with gentlemen who have been and are now on the turf, that I shall only add, that Montalta's colour, high form, marks, &c. are admired by all who have seen him. He is full 15½ hands high, and will be five years old next May.

THOS. LEE, sen.

Prince William County,

March 8.

zaw 16†

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7.

Fairfax County, zaw 17

Wanted to Purchase,

About the 20th inst. a number of healthy prime Negroes, that can be well recommended. Families will be received, and a generous price given for one or two blacksmiths or carpenters.

These people will be removed to a healthy situation, and are for the purchasers family and plantation use, and for barter or sale. Apply at Mr. noadsby's, City Tavern.

April 3.

zaw 3w†

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.

On Wednesday the 5th of May next, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on a credit which will then be made known,

About 80 LOTS

of convenient dimensions for building, lying between Queen and Oronoko streets, in the vicinity of the powder house. And as soon as the sale of those lots is over, they will proceed to sell in lots, a plat of which will be exhibited, about nineteen ACRES of GROUND, a little farther to the westward, bounded on the south by the garden in the tenure of Thos. Purkes, on the west by ground of Mr. Dulany, on the north by ground of captain Conway, and on the east by ground of Mr. Chas. Alexander and the heirs of Samuel Arell, deceased. Possession may be had immediately on the payments being secured according to the conditions of the sale, which will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, if the day is fair, otherwise at the same hour the next fair day.

WM. WILSON,
JOHN POTTS.

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl street, New-York, For publishing by Subscription, in two handsome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST,

ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION. BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality,

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole revised and corrected, with new passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a form of numbers, under the signature of Publius, shortly after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, and addressed to the People of the State of New-York, with the design of enforcing the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man, whose name will be held in sacred respect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents, occasionally contributed some essays, which will be marked in the publication.

All parties form at length united in professions of regard for the Constitution; if they are sincere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the polish of eloquence, was eminently useful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of the principles and provisions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been interpreted and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Constitution by its first opponents, and how they were answered, will find these volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory instruction. The study of them must form an essential part of the education of the American statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here discover materials in the science of Government well worthy of their attention; a science, of all others, the most interesting to mankind, as it most deeply concerns human happiness. The Federalist contains principles that may be remembered and studied with advantage by all classes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Representative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well understood, and thoroughly developed, and should, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of similar systems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this subject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same enlightened statesman who was the chief author of the Federalist. These Essays were written in defence of the first leading step which our Government took to preserve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Transatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the angry and tumultuous passions which at that time agitated our country, have in some measure subsided, these papers will be read with profit and pleasure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any should have doubted of the fitness of the measures which this writer has so ably advocated, and which experience has so forcibly proved to have been the best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a newspaper, they are incorporated in these volumes—Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in remembrance two very important events in the history of our country.

* The first gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained, and finished with the utmost expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be forwarded, free of expence, to such places as may be designated, and a person appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine medium paper, with a neat type, handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at Two Dollars a volume. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the different Book-sellers in Alexandria.

New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co

VOL. II.]

Sales

On SATU

At ten o'clock, with

Rum in bls.

Cherry Bounce i

barrels.

Sugar in bls.

Gin in casks,

A quantity of

Amongst

Chintzes,

Bombazets,

Durants,

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Molasses in hhd

Sugar in hhd a

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Coffee in tierce

Raisins in kegs

Queens Ware

assorted,

A variety of

—AMONG

Superfine cloth

Narrow Cloth

Irish Linens, a

Sail duck of di

Chintzes and

Cambric and

India Muslin a

Coloured threa

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A number of

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April 28.

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